Figure 3. Overexpression of GRP78/BiP suppresses total (A) and free (B) thrombin generation on T24/83 cell surfaces. Normal pooled human plasma was used to measure total and free thrombin generated on the surface of T24/83 cells. Wild type (▲), vector transfected (■), or GRP78/BiP overexpressing cells (●). Data represent mean ∀ SEM (standard error of the mean, *i.e.*, the standard deviation divided by the square root of sample size) of triplicate measurements from four separate experiments. GRP78/BiP overexpressing cells generated significantly less thrombin compared with wild-type or vector-transfected cells ($p<0.001$).

Figure 4. Overexpression of GRP78/BiP decreases prothrombin consumption on T24/83 cell surfaces. Normal pooled human plasma was used to measure prothrombin consumption on the surface of T24/83 cells. Wild type (▲), vector transfected (■), or GRP78/BiP overexpressing cells (●). Data represent mean ∀ SEM of triplicate measurements from four separate experiments. GRP78/BiP overexpressing cells consumed significantly less prothrombin after 4 min, compared with wild-type or vector-transfected cells ($p<0.001$).

Figure 5. Effect of GRP78/BiP overexpression on free thrombin generation in normal (A) or factor VII-deficient (B) plasma containing APTT reagent. Normal or factor VII-deficient human plasma, in the presence of APTT reagent, was used to measure free thrombin generation on the surface of T24/83 cells. Wild type (▲), vector transfected (■), or GRP78/BiP overexpressing cells (●). Data representing mean ∀ SEM of triplicate measurements from four separate experiments. In the presence of normal (A), but not factor VII-deficient plasma (B), peak free thrombin generation was significantly decreased in the GRP78/BiP overexpressing cells, compared to wild-type or vector-transfected cells ($p<0.001$).